FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 23, 1847. [NO. 1551.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

HIDES.

58 HEAVY MOUNTAIN HIDES, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
Feb. 16. 50-3w

PATENT SHOWER BATHS.

A NEAT and convenient article, intended to fill a corner in a bed chamber, by which a shower bath may be enjoyed without leaving one's room; received on consignment from the maker, and for sale by
GURDON DEMING.
Feb. 15. 50-3w

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me, are notified that my Accounts and Notes are left with John H. Cook, who is duly authorized to act for me during my absence; and an early settlement is desired.
WM. E. KIRKPATRICK.
Feb. 15, 1847. 50-3w

On hand and for Sale.

20 CASKS FRESH LIME,
3000 lbs fresh beat Rice,
500 large Liverpool Ground Salt,
500 bushels Alum Salt,
25 hhds. P. Rico and Cuba Molasses,
3 hhds. Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugar,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 bbls new Mackerel,
10 kits mess Mackerel,
1500 bushels Corn,
500 bushels Oats,
2000 lbs. Mountain Castings,
10 bbls. Tanners Oil,
2000 lbs. Pure, Extra, and No. 1 White Lead in Oil,
Together with our usual variety of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
COOK & TROY.
Feb. 15, 1847. 50-3w

TO RENT.

TWO Convenient Tenements in Market Square, next door to Person St. Fayetteville. Apply to
D. G. MacRAE.
Feb. 15, 1847. 50-3w

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.
E. W. WILKINGS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 16, 1847. 50-2m

FOR SALE.

30 HHDS New Crop Molasses—a superior article and in good order.
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
February 15, 1847. 50-4t

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

20 HHDS superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 do do prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 do do do Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

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JOHN H & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.
JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.
JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

The Minutes of the Cape Fear Baptist Association are printed and ready for delivery.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or buying, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisholm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, running up on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Archd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.
E. BOWNES.
Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* George W. Yates, Absalom Powell, Adm'r.
In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.
Witness, John A. Manlsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 9, 1847. 50-6w

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Richmond Male Academy.

THE First Session commenced on the 8th instant, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. A. Howard.

Mr. Howard is a graduate of Randolph Macon College, and from testimonials of character, qualifications, &c. in his possession, the Trustees feel warranted in recommending their School to the patronage of the public.

For further information, apply to Robert J. Steele, Sen'r, President of the Board of Trustees, or to
JAMES P. LEAK, Sec'y.
Rockingham, Feb. 12, 1847. 50-2w

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN Almanac for 1847; Rupert Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Tupper's Crock of Gold, 37; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1; Napoleon and his Marshalls, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Alexander's Evidences of Christianity; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper; &c.
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 15.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *ex* Caleb G. Money, Jas. Smith, Adm'r.
In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that Caleb G. Money is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.
Witness, John A. Manlsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 9, 1847. 50-6w

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Compar son in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Bar Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liverpool, bus,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen has but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington *free* of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the handling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.
JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 16tf

NOTICE.

THE "Merchants Steam Boat Co." having greatly reduced the rate of freight, have given up the forwarding of goods to the up country to its old and proper channel, the forwarding merchants. The subscriber therefore enters the field as a forwarding agent, believing that the merchants of the interior can be better served by individuals, than by any boating concern.

Goods can be stored at the river or up town in good safe warehouses as the owners may direct.

My commission will be 15 per cent.
THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8th, 1847. 49-3w.

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes	do	do
Qr. boxes	do	do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.
Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$25,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class I, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, February 27, 1847.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 10 of 300, &c. &c.
12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters 27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO, Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47-4dpd

RECEIVED THIS DAY—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins, 1 tierce Rice.
Jan. 19.—46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW BOOKS.

QUARTER Race in Kentucky, and other Tales, 50 cents; Beauchamp, James's Novel, 25; Proverbial Philosophy, new supply; Longfellow's Hyperion, $1; Life of Paul Jones, 15; What is Christianity, 50; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; U. S. Dispensatory; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary; Port Folios; Crayons; and a variety of School Books. Just received.
E. J. HALE.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, (Cheraw) and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.
AUG. P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a quantity of Daguerreotype MINIATURES. Any information of said pictures will be thankfully received and liberally remunerated. They are supposed to have been stolen by a negro or some other person insensible of the value they would be to them.
J. L. BRYAN.
Feb. 8. 49-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1846.

David Lewis, Adm'r of David W. Kemp, dec'd, and of John Kemp, dec'd, *vs.* Amelia Singletary, Lydia Baldwin Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp; Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth; Mahala, Susan, Sarah, Anastasia, and Elizabeth Fitzrandolph, children and heirs at law of Benjamin Fitzrandolph, dec'd; Joseph R. Kemp, Mary Wilkinson, Nancy Cumming, Anna Jane Harvey, Elizabeth E. Robeson, Elizabeth Saltar, and Joshua Huson and wife Lucy.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amelia Singletary, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp, and Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.
WM. J. COWAN, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 25] 49-6w

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a few days before Christmas, a One Hundred Dollar Bill on the Cape Fear Bank. On the back of the Bill was written John D. Smith's name, March the 4th or 5th, 1846. Under Smith's name was M. C. Long's, March the 5th or 8th, 1846. Any information concerning the above will much oblige me; besides, a liberal reward will be paid.
CALVIN C. COX.
Lilesville, Anson co., Feb'y 1. 49-1w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1846.
John Fairley *vs* Neill Fairley et al.
PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court, on Affidavit, that Archibald Fairley, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said Archibald Fairley, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to make defence to this suit. And it is further Ordered, that if the said Archibald Fairley do not appear at the next Term of this Court, and make defence to this suit, the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this 6th day of February, 1847.
49 A. McMILLAN, *C. S. C.*

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.
G. W. PEARSON.
Pearson's Mills, Feb. 6, 1847. 49-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mark and Reuben Hailey, *versus* The Heirs of Daniel McKinnon, dec'd. Same *versus* same. Calvin Smith *versus* same. Wiley Smith *versus* same. Charles Smith *versus* same.
Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McKinnon, Harvey Goodrich and his wife Isabella, William Parmer and his wife Christian, T. Watkins and his wife Elizabeth, Joseph Parmer and his wife Miranda, Mastin Ussery and his wife Catharine, and Hector McNeill and his wife Mary, heirs of the said Daniel McKinnon, dec'd, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said suits, or they will be heard, and Judgment had ex parte against them, and Execution issue against the lands to them descended.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Rockingham, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the seventy-first year of American Independence.
Issued the 30th Janury 1847.
WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 49-6w

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 45tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old.
J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.
For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now receiving at his Store, 5 doors above Briggs's Hotel, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which he will sell cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. He also returns his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has received heretofore.
B. M. DOWD.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] a Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 27th inst. will be sold at McNeil's Bridge, Rockfish, if not previously disposed of, about 200 acres of Land on Gum Swamp, immediately south of Rockfish. 44 near Rockfish Factory village, both tracts are wood land, and can be seen on application to either of the subscribers. Also 500 on both sides of Little Rockfish above the Factory.
Terms at sale.
WILLIAM McMILLAN,
HECTOR McNEILL.
Feb'y 1, 1847. 48ts

A Severe Rebuke.—The Tuscaloosa Observer, the new *democratic* paper at the late seat of Government in Alabama, administers the following severe, but just and merited rebuke to the slanderers of old "Rough and Ready:"

Attack on Gen. Taylor.—Two members of the House Representatives in Congress, have been bad enough, or fools enough, to commence a malignant attack on the war worn veteran who has led our armies to uninterrupted victory through the mass-mata and marshes of the Rio Grande. They dare to charge him with inefficiency, when he never fired a shot which did not tell; and with delay, when he lay on the banks of the fatal river with no means of transportation; and when unprecedented inundations would have rendered all such means useless if he had had them. These men are Ficklin of Illinois, and Thompson of Mississippi. We blush to say they are democrats. We cannot believe that they speak for any but themselves. But what we do not only believe, but know is, that democrats or whigs, if they persevere in this scandalous and disgraceful attack, they, and all who abet them, will rush upon their own destruction. The South, at least, will stand by their gallant son, grown gray under his country's banner, and they will spit with scorn on their faithless representatives, who, like Thompson of Mississippi, dare to traduce him from their comfortable seats, whilst he is still battling his country's foes amid the rains and the lightnings of the tropics.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, in his great speech on the three million bill, uttered the following language while declaiming against the unrighteousness of the Mexican war. It deserves, says the Boston Journal, to be written in letters of gold:

"Public virtue has given us great prosperity. Let that virtue fail us—weaken the moral sense of the nation—indulge in unbridled lust of dominion—and as sure as there is a God who rewards virtue and punishes vice, the curse of his judgment will be upon us."

One of the Latest Jokes.—A good story is going the rounds, of an honest backwoodsman, unacquainted with the slang terms of the day, who recently went into a store at Columbia, S. C., to purchase a bill of groceries. Stepping up to the keeper of the store he began with

"Have you any sugar?"

"*We aint got anything else*," was the reply.

"Well, put me up 150 pounds and make out your bill. I'll call and settle, and get the sugar in an hour or so."

In an hour or two after this the gentleman called, paid his bill, and got the sugar. As usual, the shopkeeper said —

"Want anything else, sir?"

"I did want some three or four bags of coffee, some rice, spices, oil, etc; but I got them at some other store. You told me *you didn't have anything else but sugar!*"

Mastodon Cotton.—Three or four hundred bales of this article grown in Alabama, have been recently sold in Mobile for *fifteen* cents per pound. It is supposed that the full crop of this description of Cotton in that State, the past year, will equal 1500 bales.

House of Commons Debates.

REMARKS OF MR. HACKNEY,
OF CHATHAM,
On the passage of the Bill to transfer the Internal Improvement Fund to the Public Treasury.

MR. SPEAKER: Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee to whom this matter was referred, I hope, sir, this Bill will pass. The Committee do not disapprove of the principles contained in the Bill now on its passage, and which I had the honor of introducing, but state in their Report, that the reason they recommend its rejection is, that another Bill, reported in the other branch of this General Assembly, embraces in part the provisions of this Bill. Sir, what does this Bill propose? Why, sir, to transfer the Internal Improvement Fund of the State to the Public Treasury, to meet the wants and liabilities of the State, on account of her endorsements for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Then, sir, if I understand the object of this Bill, it proposes to take a Fund, set apart by law for *Internal Improvement* purposes, to pay the liabilities of the State on account of Internal Improvement.

We have been told, in order to meet the liabilities of the State, we must resort to a system of Taxation, or issue State Bonds, payable in 1860. Now, sir, our desks are loaded with printed Bills, to carry out projects of this character. But, sir, pass this Bill, and it will supercede the necessity of any system of taxation. And, to establish that position, sir, let us come to facts and figures; these will determine the liabilities of the State, and exhibit the resources to meet the liabilities. Sir, in the first place, the Treasurer's Report shows, that the State is liable on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 727,000 dollars. Now, sir, the interest on this debt is due semi-annually; the principal part of it, to-wit: $500,000, is not due until the year 1860, the remainder is due in instalments of $30 000 annually. The Treasurer's Report, which lies before me, sir, states, that if he is permitted to borrow $68 000 from the Literary Fund, there will be only $22 000 more required to meet all the demands against the State for the next two years. Now, sir, let us examine this fund, and see how far it will enable the Treasurer, if this Bill passes, to meet the liabilities of the State. First, then, what does this fund of Internal Improvement consist of? Why, sir, the Cherokee Bonds amount to $175,000; and by an act of the General Assembly of 1844–5, the interest on the whole amount of these Bonds, and one-twentieth of the principal, is to be paid on the 25th December, in each and every year. Now, sir, these Bonds are perfectly good; the sureties to them are said to be perfectly solvent. On these Bonds, there will fall due, between the date of the Treasurer's last Annual Report and the first of January 1849, about $55,000.—The next item, sir, of this Fund is $3 000 (as I am informed by the Treasurer,) paid in since his Report, at this Session of the Legislature, derived from the Buncombe Turnpike Company. Another item in this account, sir, is $11,200 Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear; and again, there are Bonds on individuals for loans, to the amount of $15 000, and $5,000 of Stock in the Buncombe Turnpike, yielding, upon an average, for the last eight years, 10¼ per ct. We have, also, unsold lands in the county of Cherokee, which the representative from that county (Mr. Hays) informs me were surrendered to the State by the act of 1844–5, which will sell for at least one hundred thousand dollars, besides 30,000 acres of unsold surveyed lands in the same county, and 30,000 acres unsurveyed, which the county of Cherokee, as I am credibly informed, will take at nine thousand dollars, making in all, an amount sufficient, from this fund in the next two years, to meet the liability of the State, up to January 1849.

Thus far, Mr. Speaker, the Bill on your table, and the one reported from the Senate, are similar; but the provision of the Senate Bill does not provide the ways and means, beyond the first of January, 1849, while the Bill now under consideration will still aid the Treasury after that period in meeting its heavy liabilities. Let us see, sir, what aid this fund will afford the Treasury from 1849 to 1851? I have carefully made the calculation, and find that in the next two years after '49, ending the 1st of January 1851, upon Cherokee Bonds, there will be due $34 000.—From other sources, stocks, and sales of lands, and excess of revenue, over and above the ordinary expenses of the State, I have no doubt will enable us to meet all our liabilities for the next four years.

Mr. Speaker, I may be asked the question by those who favor a system of taxation, how the State debts are to be eventually paid? To this I will reply, that we have abundant means to meet all our liabilities, if a prudent course of Legislation is adopted. Sir, the Internal Improvement Fund, the items of which I have just presented to the House, the Rail Road estimated at cost, (and it is believed it will command more,) the $500,000 in Bonds due by Stockholders, their liability under the act of 1838, all amount to one million two hundred thousand dollars.—This, sir, is the reply to the question of taxation; and I have shown from facts and figures, as I set out to do, that we have near $500.000 more than our liabilities amount to. Then, I ask, sir, why are our desks loaded with Bills to tax our people, when soon, I fear from the signs of the times, the General Government, with Polk policy, will come down upon us with a system of direct taxation, unparalleled before. Sir, it is not to be disguised, that an alarming expenditure by the General Government for this War, foreshadows this result.

But, sir, we are told by our friends over the way, that this Internal Improvement Fund is a sacred one, and set apart to improve the condition of the State, and ought not, therefore, to be used to pay our debts. Well, sir, an easy answer to this argument is at hand. These debts which we are now discussing, are debts incurred by the State in aid of Internal Improvements; and I contend, sir, that this fund is the legitimate source from whence must spring means to meet debts of an Internal Improvement character; and upon this subject, sir, I wish to be distinctly understood. I am no enemy to Internal Improvement, neither am I an opposer of the Western interests of the State; for I should be grateful, sir, if the State were able to furnish that people with means to make roads across every mountain in the Western part of North Carolina. But, sir, I stand upon this floor as a guardian, humble though it be, of the interests of the people of the whole State; and I believe that Legislators should, in questions of this sort, act as prudent and wise men do in their own individual matters of policy in finance. By way of illustration, Mr. Speaker, suppose an individual had set apart a certain amount of funds, which he designed to use in improvements upon his farm, and by that system had become involved; would it be wise and prudent in him to say, I will not take this fund, set apart for improving my farm, and pay those debts; but will keep it to make other improvements?—Certainly not. No prudent man would do it, neither do I think this House will refuse to transfer and use this Internal Improvement fund, so much needed at this particular juncture, when the result of that refusal will drive us to taxation,

Mr. Speaker, I am aware that there is a powerful influence exerted, to operate against the passage of this bill. I have reference, sir, to the Report of the Committee upon this subject. Now, sir, it has been remarked upon this floor, that the Committee appointed to investigate this matter of finance, lead as much intelligence and skill in such matters as other gentlemen; and that after a report had been prepared and made to this House, others, not members of the Committee, brought in projects of their own, in opposition to the Committee. Sir, in reply to this, I have simply to say, that it is due to myself to state, that no man on this floor entertains higher respect for the constituted authorities of this House, from the Speaker, down to the Committee-men of every grade, than I do; and, sir, the Journals of this House will bear me witness, that on subjects where the Committees have the advantage of evidence before them, and which is excluded from us, on account of our position on this floor, I have always made it a rule, to concur in their Reports, unless I had personal knowledge of the facts connected with the subject. But, sir, upon subjects where the House is in possession of all the evidence which can possibly come before any Committee, it has been always my rule, as it is my privilege, and I will exercise it on all occasions to act in such a manner as to give to the investigate subjects for myself, and act according to the honest convictions of my own understanding. And, sir, as to the case in point, every member here has a plain statement before him, in the report of the Treasurer; and, sir, if the doctrine is to prevail, that members of this General Assembly, because not on any Committee, are to sit here and ratify the edicts of Committee-men, it is time we should go home and leave legislation alone to our Committees, and save the expense of the concern. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that this Bill will pass.

A Yellow Swan.—A woman who had taken milk of her neighbor for several years, saw fit to change her milkman. He had always watered his milk, but having recently "become hopefully pious," left off cheating his customers, and gave them good milk. The old lady regretted to part with him, but as his milk was so changed for the worse, as she thought, she could not endure it any longer. "I am sorry to part with you," said she, "but for a week past your milk has had a dirty yellow scum on it, and I don't want any more of it."

A HIT AT WIDOWS.—It is said that on a certain time, a Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband, was asked why she performed so singular an operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting in the process.

GOOD.—An exchange paper says 'A friend informs us that he could send us a marriage notice, but as the young gentleman does not take the paper, he does not consider Editors under any obligations to publish his marriage.' That's to the point; but the mystery of it is, how any young lady in this age, could afford to marry a fellow who takes no paper.

A countryman took his seat at a hotel table, opposite a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it, with the other gentleman's glass.

"That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly.

"Yes," replied the other—"I should think there was *ice in it!*"

Fully Employed.—A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Caernarvon, Wales, mentions having passed, during a promenade, a sturdy-looking dame, who was knitting stockings, had a load of wood on her head, a child tied on her back, and a cudgel under her arm, with which she was driving four cows before her. Nor was her tongue idle, for she scolded the cows in Welsh if they dared to swerve from the path she meant them to pursue.

An excellent and cheap Pudding.—One pint of rice; twelve apples of good size, and sour; pare, core, and slice them; mix the rice and sliced apples, and put all into a bag and boil for half an hour. The bag must be large enough to allow the rice to swell, and yet no larger than the rice, when swelled, will fill. Eat with any sauce that suits the taste; butter and sugar are excellent.

A Problem.—If a lady were lame in the arm and in the left leg; if she were blind in one eye and could'nt see with the other; if she had no teeth and her gums were worn off; if she were club footed and had a cancer on her nose, and if she had a spit-fire temper and forty-nine negroes, with seventy-five thousand dollars; how many suitors would she have?

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The resolution of Mr. Yulee, to deprive the Editors of the Union of the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate, produced so deeply interesting a debate, that we copy the material parts of it, as follows:—

Mr. YULEE commenced, by saying, that he would have been glad to withdraw his resolution if the Editors, after two nights' reflection, had thought proper to disavow the very gross and outrageous assault upon the Senate. But they had not done so.

Mr. ALLEN and Mr. SEVIER opposed the resolution.

Mr. TURNEY said we were indeed living in strange times. Senators on his side of the chamber were told that they, having the majority, were responsible for what was done. This was entirely an error. There was a party in the Senate which might be termed the balance-of-power party, for they could shape every thing as they pleased. The country (he thought) ought distinctly to know the condition of parties, in order that the responsibility might rest where it properly belonged. He did not approve of the term "Mexican victory" that was used by the correspondent of the Union, though in point of fact the matter alluded to by that correspondent was such as emphatically enured to the benefit of the Mexican cause. He stated what was substantially true. Where then was the slander? He did not think that the editor should be held responsible for the declarations of his correspondent, especially as the very paper containing them gave the facts which justified him in calling it a Mexican victory. He was inclined to the opinion that the publication of that article had contributed to the final passage of the army bill. If the course of proceeding proposed by these resolutions should be followed, it would be an act (and the public ought so to understand it) done by the Senate for which the Democratic party was not responsible. If he were allowed to make a prediction, he would say that the three million bill would be lost. He saw indications enough to convince him that such would be the fact, and he supposed the Democratic party were to be held responsible for this also. The responsibility for all these things ought to be placed where it properly belonged.

Mr. YULEE inquired of the Senator from Tennessee what he meant when he spoke of a balance-of-power party?

Mr. TURNEY replied that he simply meant to say that there was a certain number of Senators in that body who constituted a balance-of-power party; who could, by uniting themselves, either with Senators on the other side or on this side, carry or reject any measure they pleased; and who, in the majority of instances he believed, during the present session, had chosen to vote with Senators on the other side.

Mr. YULEE desired to be informed by the Senator if he meant to assert that there was an organized party, segregated and acting separately for the purpose of commanding a majority by attaching themselves to either of the two political divisions of the Senate, or whether those two divisions were so nearly balanced that the majority was created by such Senators as happened to differ on certain questions from the party with which they usually acted: because, if the latter was meant, he could only say that the Senator from Tennessee herself pursued the very course that he found fault with.

Mr. TURNEY said it was very true he sometimes voted against his party; and he should always do so when he believed they were in the wrong. But what he meant to say was, and he believed it was very generally understood, that among the Democratic party there were aspirants for the Presidency, and these aspirants had their peculiar friends and followers, who were ready on all occasions to act in such a manner as to give to the aspirant the ascendency. If it were demanded of him, he could point out one such aspirant, though he would rather not be compelled to do so. Nor did he think that it was necessary to be more explicit; for he believed it was a matter distinctly understood by the whole country. As to the question which had been put to him by the Senator from Florida, whether the party he had spoken of as being the balance-of-power party was an organized party, he would say that he knew nothing of its organization. He only knew that its head was organized, and that he prescribed to his followers the course they should take. This party, he contended, small as it might be, should alone be responsible to the American people for the passage or rejection of all those measures which the necessities of the country required.

Mr. CALHOUN hoped, after what had been said by the Senator from Tennessee, that the Senate would excuse him for detaining them with a few remarks. If the Senator, when he spoke of an aspirant for the Presidency, intended his observation to apply to him, he would tell the Senator that he was entirely mistaken. He was not, and never had been, an aspirant for the Presidency. He would tell the Senator, furthermore, that he would not so much as turn upon his heels for the purpose of being elevated to the Presidency. The Senator had uttered a libel upon him when he said——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator must be aware that he is using language not strictly parliamentary.

Mr. CALHOUN, continuing—when he intimated that he was capable of voting on any occasion with a view to the attainment of any other object than that which was legitimately within the sphere of his public duty. I appeal to every friend—to my friends upon this floor, upon either side of the House, and to every one in the State of South Carolina, if my whole course of conduct has not been thus that I would not accept the Presidency unless it comes to me by the voice of the American people, and then only from a sense of duty, and taken as an obligation. At my time of life the presidency is nothing—nothing—and for many a long year, Mr. President, I have long aspired for an object far higher than the Presidency—that is, doing my duty in all circumstances—in every trial—irrespective of parties, and without regard to friendships or enmities, but simply in reference to the prosperity of the country. If my life be reviewed hereafter, I leave to those who may review it the settlement of this question. What charge has he made out against myself and the few of my friends who have voted with me during the present session? Where has he shown that we have rejected or abandoned any measures connected with the

occupied five minutes; and yet, on these grounds, amounting to nothing, we are told that we are to be responsible for everything connected with the session—done or not done! Well, that shows a very deep feeling working within. It may be there are aspirants to the presidency who think something may be gained by making these charges. I know not. Or it may be that the individual feeling of the senator himself from some personal feeling of the senator himself from some personal feeling, although I do not know how it can be, as I say, although I do not know how there can be, as I have never had the slightest personal difference with him. Well, he accuses me of voting against the bill the other day upon the ground of some constitutional objection, and that I had given a different vote in the year 1813. There was a bill passed in 1813, but is there any evidence that this question was made or presented? I believe the senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] was then a member of the House. He may be able to tell. It is a long time ago. I have forgotten all about it. But, to the best of my knowledge, I never saw the question presented as to the constitutionality of the provision, till it was raised by the senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Huntington] in the discussion here.

Mr. WEBSTER here said: Whether it was discussed earlier than May, 1813, I know not; but I know the question was not raised then, nor since, till now.

Mr. CALHOUN. So I thought. But does not the senator know that, in those complicated measures, often very important constitutional questions may not present themselves? Now am I to be charged on such grounds, as having changed my opinions—pleading infancy at one time, and dotage in another, for such is the language which the Senator applies. But again: he spoke of the responsibility for the war as arising from the annexation of Texas. I did take a deep interest in that measure of annexation, and to no act of my life do I revert with more entire satisfaction. Annexation at that time, according to my opinion, was a question of pure necessity. I ought go into this matter if it would not occupy the time of the Senate. (Cries of "go on.") According to my view, the time was not propitious in one aspect. There then was a majority in favor of annexation. I had scarcely a single advocate in this body, and but two or three in the other body; and it appeared to be a very hopeless task to attempt to carry through such an important measure as that.—When nominated for the office of Secretary of State, I put in the strongest remonstrance which I could draw against the acceptance of it. I wrote to my friends here, but before the remonstrance reached them, I was unanimously appointed.

I saw that the administration was weak, and that that very important measure would be liable to be defeated if an effort were not made. But circumstances arose it inevitable. I ascertained from sources perfectly reliable, that at the World's Convention the American delegation suggested to the abolitionists of England that now was the time to act. If they wished to aim a fatal blow at slavery, it must be at Texas; and in order to do that, Eng and must obtain the ascendancy in Texas. I received information—I will not say official—but from a quarter in which there could be no mistake, that an interview had taken place between Lord Aberdeen and a deputation of the World's Convention. I was then at home in South Carolina, and immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State that information, accompanied by the suggestion that it demanded instant attention. I suppose that letter and my communication formed one of the reasons for the movement then made for annexation. What was then the condition of Texas?—She was weak, and the suggestion was that Mexico would recognise her independence if she would agree to abolish slavery. The time had come, and the consequence had to be met. I accepted the office with all those difficulties before me. I said this office is unacceptable to me. I gain with a great deal of reputation, as I judge from the manner in which I have been nominated and confirmed. I will experience great if fidelity, and may come out with much more reputation than I go in. But I undertook it, and when I undertake a thing I do it directly. I put it on the fair ground, that this movement was intended to bring Texas under the control of England, to abolish slavery there, and through that, ambition throughout the country.—A treaty was formed, and it shared the fate that might have almost been expected from the weakness of the administration. It was defeated. But the senator says I had stipulated in that treaty that the Rio Grande was the boundary.

Mr. TURNEY. I remarked that I had never read the treaty, but I understood that its terms went to the Rio Grande.

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator is just as wrong in that as in the whole of his misunderstanding. No such thing, sir! It was expressly left open. The two respectable commissioners from Texas will bear me testimony. It was expressly left open in order that the boundary might be settled subsequently established by negotiation with Mexico. I know a senator of this body put a construction on it similar to that of the senator from Tennessee, and which was assured. But as soon as that treaty was signed by the President, I was communicated directly with the Mexican government, through our charge de affaires, and stated that I was ready to settle all questions of difference, and amongst others the boundary, upon moral principles. I did not dream of this war. But I am responsible, because if Texas had not been annexed we would not have had a Mexican war! Is the sure! Why, this is an attack on Mr. Polk! What is the staple of the message, but that the real cause of the war was rapine committed upon American citizens, long before annexation! Has the gentleman overlooked that? And did not General Jackson and Mr Van Buren declare that those injuries were a just cause of war? The immediate cause of the war was the marching of our forces from the frontier—[A Whig Senator—Corpus Christi—from Corpus Christi to the banks of the Del Norte. That clearly made the invasion, so called, by the President, and hence the declaration, on his part, that the Rio del Norte was the boundary. But is it an effect of annexation? *If General Taylor had remained where he was, there would have been no invasion*—no Rio del Norte as a boundary to be established by treaty and declaration of Congress. The fact is, and cannot be disguised, General Arista, who commanded on the Mexican side, said, if I am not greatly mistaken—and it any gentleman supposes I am, by looking into the records at the State Department, he will find the fact—that Arista made a communication, either by writing or through a faith of agent, and I think it was recently published in one of the southern papers.—[A Senator. Yes!—that if General Taylor remained on our side of the river, he (Arista) would remain on his side; and they both might send out expeditions; he to guard against Indian depredations, and we for any purpose we thought proper. So, then, the war was made by the march to the Del Norte. That the President believed that to be our boundary, was very probable; and that invasion was to be repelled, was the natural consequence. But the great question comes up. Has the Executive the right to determine what our boundary is? When we have a disputed boundary question—and we have had many—does it belong to the Executive or to Congress to determine it? There are two ways to do it. One is by negotiation and treaty; to be performed by the Executive and this body, in case the two nations agree to negotiate. The other is, if the party disputes the boundary and will not come to terms, for Congress to declare it to be our boundary, and maintain it at the hazard of war. How long did the boundary of Maine remain unsettled? From the acknowledgment of independence in 1783, down to the time that the senator from Massachusetts closed it by a treaty. But did any of the Presidents ever think of marching troops upon the line? The British held fort Stanwix, but General Washington did not make any such movement. Certainly the senator from South Carolina is not to be held responsible for this war.

I might say more on this subject, but I will not detain the Senate. The gentleman has made a great many charges about my political course.—He has charged me with inconsistency, and represented me as voting favorably on all sides. The gentleman's understanding on this point is just as clear as on any other. I leave that all to history. I will not say that I have not changed my opinions on many things—very little on constitutional points—and not many on questions of policy. My mind is rather rigid. Like all young men on coming to Congress, of course my mind went through a process of discipline and change before it settled fully down with regard to all principles, in their details and minutiæ. I had to go through that process. When I came into Congress, the great question was that of war, on which I took an active and bold stand. I was afterwards for some years in the War Department, and then came back in 1835, and from that day to this the volume of my life is known to the country; and I challenge the senator, or any other senator on this floor, to show, from that day to this, wherein I have changed my views. He says that, when the question came up on the recognition of Texas, I belonged to that side of the House. Now I belonged to neither side. Several senators—the senator from North Carolina nearest to me, and the senator from Massachusetts, can testify as to that. I never met in caucus in consultation with either side of the House. I took my own independent course, standing nearly alone for some years, voting what I believed to be the true interest of the country. And, let me say, I have never attended those meetings for the purpose of deliberation with gentlemen on this side of the House, except during the period of excitement in 1841, and in the extra session called by General Harrison. Mr. President, I have been a long time a member of this body. It is the first time in which an assault has been made upon me without the slightest provocation. It seems to me that if the gentleman had answered yes, when asked if he referred to me, it would have been more manly. But he pointed to me, and I could not remain silent. It is painful for me, sir, to come out on these occasions; I desire rather never to speak of them. I desire the gentleman, for he has given me an opportunity to set myself right on certain points, in relation to which I wish to stand right, and may take another opportunity to make myself more fully understood. As to the war, I have deplored it. I have deplored it for its consequences. I have deplored it for the manner of bringing it on. I have deplored it for the events which have succeeded. I did not wish to speak upon it. I had kept silent. Assailed here and throughout the country, friends urged me to come out and explain at the last session. I would have remained silent on the present occasion, until I saw a fit and suitable opportunity, before expressing any opinion. I have been opposed to the war on high considerations connected with the manner in which it was brought on. And here let me say, what just now comes to my mind. It may be a kind thinking as I did. Why did I not take some step to arrest the march of Gen Taylor? In the first place, I never heard that the march was ordered until a long time after it took place. I got the information from the senator from Delaware, Mr. J. M. Clayton, who will remember what I said. I said it was impossible; that such a thing could not be, and I could not be even at rest assured by the fact. After it was officially announced. I said to my friends, The march of Gen Taylor ought to be arrested. It is bringing on war. I said to several gentlemen on that side of the chamber, and particularly, if my memory serves me, to the senator from Delaware, as the information originally came from him. I said to him and to others, that the Oregon and Mexican questions were connected—that we should avoid war with England, rather than Mexico—[one gentleman both were very undesirable—but it was to be hoped that we could settle Oregon, before we could be forced into a Mexican war. And the reason, sir, that I did not and could not move in reference to Gen. Taylor, which otherwise I most assuredly would have done, was, that *it does necessarily belong to an administration to have the direction in the first instance upon the question with England*, in reference to Oregon, *to order that I might, at most, give a recommendation in effecting a peaceful issue.* But had been otherwise, I certainly would have moved that the march be arrested, and the war averted. I could state some facts in relation to Oregon but I am not at liberty. I might do so. But I forbear. I think the Senate for the kindness with which it has now listened.

Mr. TURNEY returned to the charge of retrospection which he had been so severely rebuked by the senator from South Carolina, and referred to the debates in the Senate in 1838, when, it is said, no stain or blot had been charged by the senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Webster and the senator from Kentucky. Mr. Clay] with deserting the whig party. He alluded also to his charges in reference to the United States bank question and the independent treasury.

Some words then passed between Mr. Yulee and Mr. Turney in reference to the reading of the resolutions before the Senate, which had given rise to the debate. Mr. Y. said the resolutions were his own, and he directed one of his clerks to read them.

Mr. TURNEY inquired, first, of the senator from Florida, held a consultation at his seat with the senator from South Carolina, before presenting these resolutions?

Mr. YULEE said the resolutions were his own, and was about replying to the interrogatory, when

Mr. CALHOUN begged permission of the senator from Florida to state the facts in putting their conversation, which in the latter might look perhaps, some ordinary thing. Mr. C. then stated that on coming to the Senate on the morning of the day on which the resolutions were submitted, he found the senator from Florida there, excited in relation to the act of the Union, and proceeded to state what had taken place between them, which was not distinctly heard or understood by the reporter.

Mr. YULEE said that the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Sevier, had borne testimony to it, in the Senate; not, he had spoken to him on the subject. He had drawn up the resolutions in question, and submitted them to a few Senators for consideration, and he had no conversation with the Senator from South Carolina upon the subject of the Resolves, during the whole of the session—not had he ever given a vote with those gathered together in the Presidency. Mr Y. then proceeded to express the high estimation in which he held the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, as a statesman and a benefactor of his country, and called the Senator from Tennessee to point to a single instance which would justify his charge.

Mr. BUTLER, of S. C. spoke with great sensibility of Mr. Turney's attack. What, said he, is the spectacle we have just witnessed? We, sirs, a Senator of one of the seven go States in this Union has the right, I expect, to select his own vehicle to put out on the Senate a libel newspaper song that he could gather for the purpose of assailing his colleague. I shall not go to his resort. *His* resort! No—not from an assault from such a quarter. My colleague can vindicate himself against any assaults, come whence they may, and he certainly is in no danger from such assaults as he received in the indecent attack on him by the Senator from Tennessee. That gentleman has said that, for the remainder of his life, in political affairs he intends to be honest. I only hope that his sense of decency will grow with his honesty.

I cannot tell to what motive to attribute the virulent marks of the gentleman. Was it vanity? or envy? or what wont of that had produced such feelings? My honorable colleague made, the other day, a speech which was universally appointed for its great ability. The gentleman may have thought it no great achievement; he may have thought he could surpass it. If so, he has been greatly disappointed. It the object of the gentleman be to demolish the subject of his attacks, he undertakes a hard task. We are told that an eagle never, in the great admiration of the other birds, bore off in his talons a lamb; but another bird, who thought it no great achievement, experienced a different fate, when, by way of showing what he could do, he fastened his claws in the wool of the lamb; for, instead of carrying off his prey, he found not unloosen himself, but became the laughing-stock of all the other birds.

On Saturday, the debate was continued until a late hour. We can only give the most material parts of it.

Mr. WESTCOTT (Democrat) of Florida, spoke at great length. He scouted the idea that the "liberty of the press" was in any manner involved in the resolution. If it were, no man would be more opposed to it than he. He was a printer himself, and had been nearly all his life directly or indirectly connected with the democratic press. But the liberty of the press did not consist in habitual scurrility, making defamation its daily vocation, and licentious abuse of private reputation its favorite weapons. The resolution is but the exercise by the Senate, as a body, of the same right that any citizen has to exclude from his house, and declining to hold intercourse with him who domed with, any person that he believes has libelled or slandered him, or done him any gross injustice. This is the sum and substance of it; nothing more, and nothing else. I ask you, Mr. President, if an editor assailed you in his press, accused you of crimes, such as bribery and treason—would you regard it as a breach of good manners, as an enforcement of the old sedition law, or of the law of judicial contempts, or an invasion of the liberty of the press, upon his visiting your mansion at one of your public levees, and taking notes of what passed in your house to misrepresent in the public prints your conduct and your motives—to direct one of your servants to intimate to him that his presence was disagreeable to you?

Sir, the whole course of the Union for many months has been of the same character. My belief is that this course has contributed in no small degree to the present deplorable distraction of the Democratic party. It has tended to alienate from the Administration some of the best and ablest members of that party. Ominous threats of denunciation—actual denunciations of prominent members of the party in the coarsest and grossest terms, have been again and again seen in its columns. What manner of men is it supposed by lumns. What manner of men is it supposed by those who control that press the Democratic party are composed of? Is it thought that Senators and Representatives or private citizens are to be bullied, dragooned, or whipped into submission by such course?

Mr. W. believed that the slanderous articles in the Union are but the commencement of a preconcerted, determined upon, long-purposed assault by the Administration upon Mr. Calhoun, to effect the next Presidential election. And he believed that Mr. Turney was the mouth-piece of the President in the attack he had made.

Mr. President, has it come to this, that the simple fact of the friends of any distinguished statesman of this country preferring him for the Presidency of this country are so devoted or so wedded to Mr Polk and his administration as to justify such assaults, as to countenance such mode of political warfare. Sir, I will express my opinion on that subject. I do believe that, if Mr. Polk ventures to become a candidate at the next Presidential election, there is not a prominent member of the Democratic party that has been spoken of for the Presidency (and I will say particularly the honorable Senator from South Carolina) against whom he could get a majority in a single district of a single State of the Confederacy. Why, sir, no one can deny that there ever was a period in the history of the Democratic party when there was less union and harmony than at present. Look, sir, at the condition of the party in Congress. Can any one assure me that the President has, in both Houses, *thirty* friends who support him from sincere feeling, disconnected from party attachments and ties, or party principles, or totally unaffluenced by personal views or motives. I regret that I have felt myself constrained to express these opinions. I should rejoice if there was no ground for them.

Mr. W. had no question but that three fourths of the people of Florida would vote for Mr Calhoun for President, whether nominated or not by a Committee, and if Mr. Polk opposes him, nine-tenths.

To regard to the management of the war, Mr. W. expressed the odd idea, that the best course would be, to give some man of lead and thought, some one who would have his own way, unconfrolled by Cabinet officers here, plenary power, full and unrestricted authority, ample resources, money, and munitions, and then step the mails between this and Mexico.

Mr. W. was strongly inclined to vote against any bill to acquire a foot of territory, that may be but a bone of contention between the slave and the free States.

There is one subject said Mr. W. in which I most concidily agree in sentiment with the Senator from South Carolina. It is in the reprobation of that system of politics, or which the primary principle is the mere possession of power and office—of that party organization which looks to effect of every character as the test that results of victory, the plunder of political warfare. The hateful degeneracy of party in this respect, and the corrupting practices of party in bestowing rewards by contracts, and jobs, and otherwise, and employment of different kinds to political partisans and favorites for some years past is truly alarming. All are to blame for not arresting this evil. I warn the Democracy of this country, the people of this country, that they do not know one twenty-fifth part of the corruption, the foulest, reeking corruption, in this respect, in this Government for years past. I tell the people of this country that the Government are most infamous of this country have been, and will be, used as a machine to plunder them for office leeches, and to perpetuate the possession of political power. I solemnly believe, if the people of the United States knew the manner in which their Government is conducted, it there could be all assembled at the city of Washington, they would be excited to kick up a revolt on in twenty-four hours which would trouble the President, Heads of Departments, both Houses of Congress, Democrats and Whigs, locate over head into the Potomac; and I believe they would act right in so doing.

Mr. W. said that Democracy, *under this Administration*, was nothing more than the *"Monroe and Polk"* from a Lieut. General down to a 2d Lieut.

Mr. MASON of Va. next spoke, at length, against the resolution, which he thought hostile to the freedom of the press.

To this, Mr. CLAYTON of Delaware expressed his surprise.

The resolution was simply a withdrawal of the privilege of access to the floor of the Senate of those who had, in the publication referred to, grossly outraged the body. The resolution does not deny to these printers the exercise of any of their rights as citizens of the United States. The exercise is entirely confined to the floor of the Senate, and it passes only to prevent their appearance amongst us in the seats immediately around us. Would the gentleman permit a libeller, who had denounced him as a traitor, as a brother-in-law with Arnold and Santa Anna, because he had a business transaction with him, to enter into his parlor, in the presence of his wife and children, and meet him on the same terms as before the injury had been inflicted? I entertain too great a respect for the honorable gentleman from Virginia to believe for one moment that he would tolerate the appearance of any such a character in his house; and it is for the very same reason that would actuate the conduct of the honorable gentleman himself in such a case that the present resolution has been offered. It is for that very reason that I, as one of the Senators of the United States, stand here in my place and say that I will consent to the admission of no man on the floor with my brother members and myself, be he Whig or Democrat, who has disgraced or attempted to disgrace the body of which I am a member. Never!

After speaking on this subject at some length, Mr. Clayton said, during the debate on the Oregon question, as it is commonly called, in 1846, I received from sources to which it is not necessary now to advert, but upon which I felt that I could rely, that our Government had given orders to General Taylor to break up his encampment at Corpus Christi and march on the Rio Grande. The instant I heard that, and was satisfied of its truth—the public at the time having no means of knowing the fact—I was alarmed at the apprehension of a war with Mexico, and it is true, as the honorable Senator from South Carolina has said, that I did meet him here in the Senate chamber, and, in the course of a confidential private conversation, I did give him the information which I then possessed. I told him, sir, that I believed, unless some speedy action were taken either by himself or some other distinguished gentleman who could arrest the downward tendency of things arising from that order, we should be plunged into a war before we could possibly save ourselves. At that time, all men who were acquainted with passing events and the position of our public affairs, were alike anxious to avoid a war with England, if it could be avoided consistently with the honor and interests of the country. All our efforts were devoted to the consideration of the best means by which we could, in the exercise of all the prudence and judgment which God had given us, avert from our country so great a calamity as a war with England upon the question of boundary. It was in these circumstances that I received the information and communicated it to the honorable Senator from South Carolina. His first exclamation was, "It cannot be so! It is impossible!" precisely as he has related it in the course of this debate. I assured him it was beyond all doubt. "Then," said he, when I urged that some measure be taken, "what can be done?" I, as a Whig, could not move in the matter, and I urged that, unless the honorable Senator from South Carolina and his friends, or some other strong division of the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, would move in the matter, we on the Whig side should be utterly powerless. The honorable gentleman was at that time, as he has very properly stated, devoted to the same great object which I confess absorbed my own mind and the minds of those around me—the prevention of a war with England; and he declined to move, lest his usefulness on that great question should be in any degree contracted. In the course of a short time after that——

Mr. CALHOUN. The first conversation was in January, when you announced the fact; and the second conversation was in February.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, the Senator is right. I was daily impressed with the danger of a war with Mexico, until at last a very singular circumstance occurred, to which I have another witness now on the floor of the Senate. On the 24th of April, and between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on that day, I was talking with my friend from Kentucky behind me, (Mr. Morehead,) and I said I had no doubt that we were then at war with Mexico, and I added, "I believe we have had a fight." Sportively we laid a small wager on that matter, and it turned out afterwards, for I made a minute of it, that I won the bet by about four hours, for Thornton's dragoons were cut up about four o'clock in the morning of that same day. Well, these events recalled and impressed upon the mind the great fact, that, while the Houses of Congress remained in ignorance, and those who knew could not move, the President of the United States was ordering the army of the United States upon the Rio Grande, and taking a step of which the inevitable consequence proved to be war. I do not think it proper to go into a discussion of the whole merits of this question, in order to ascertain on whose head, if on that of any, lies the responsibility of this war. At the time war was declared, before we had an opportunity of reading all the papers that were placed on our table, I gave my opinion against the preamble recognising the existence of the war. I then gave my own opinion, at sufficient length, to enable others at least to understand the grounds on which I acted. I denounced the war then as the act of the President of the United States, but I avowed myself then, and I have ever since avowed myself, willing to vote supplies for the war. I believed that the war was brought on by this thing of marching the army, without any necessity, from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande; done, too, while Congress was in session, without one word being communicated as to the intention of the President of the United States, either to the Senate or the House, or to any committee of either House of Congress, or, as far as I have been able to judge, to any member of either House of Congress. Under these circumstances, Mr. President, the responsibility of the war will probably rest upon him who ought to bear it. I forbear going into this further.

Mr. PEARCE of Md. (Whig,) next advocated the resolution very ably. He spoke of the singular infidelity of Mr. Mason's comparison of the operation of this resolution to that of the old sedition law. I can find no parallel between them—no vestige of resemblance; not the slightest foundation for a comparison. The sedition law provided that the authors and publishers of certain scandalous writings should be punished by fine and imprisonment. These resolutions contemplate no such nor any other penalty. Now, the printer who was imprisoned under the sedition law could not perform the functions of his business while immured in the walls of a jail, and so the freedom of the press might be said to be infringed. And this might equally be the case if he were only fined. Shylock said "you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live;" and so the printer whose money was taken from him by judicial sentence, was deprived of the means of carrying on the trade of printing, and thus the liberty of the press was said to be abridged. But this resolution will leave the editor of the Union just as free as any other editor in the country to publish even the most defamatory attacks upon parties and individuals if he shall see fit to do so. But, sir, does any one believe that the men who framed our constitution and its amendments designed to throw a shield over slander, to build up a shelter for falsehood, to erect constitutional guards and barriers to protect wanton detraction and malignant calumny? Never, sir. Their aims were loftier and high for such purposes. They did design, without doubt, to protect freedom of opinion, and the free, fair, and full expression of it. They designed neither to abridge the liberty of the press nor to sanction and encourage its licentiousness, but to leave the abuses of this great right not only to the condemnation of public opinion, but to certain well known forms of legal redress.

Messrs. BUTLER, HUNTINGTON, and YULEE, followed on the same side.

Mr. HANNEGAN of Indiana, (Loco,) opposed the resolution. He had seen with as much indignation, he presumed, as was felt by any member of the Senate, the attack on the Union over the signature of "Vindicator." He had expressed at the time it appeared his feelings concerning it, and at the moment he cherished as strong feelings of disapprobation in reference to it as any member of the Senate could do. He would, however, vote against the resolution and upon constitutional grounds, so ably assigned by the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason.) He also placed it on other grounds, which he believed to be as sacred as those constitutional grounds which had been referred to. He placed his vote on the ground that the character of the Senate was too high, too elevated to be injured by the attacks of any newspaper scribbler; too high to be injured by the attacks of all the newspaper scribblers in this Union combined. He believed that the confidence of the people of this country in the character of the body was too great to permit them for a moment to attach any degree of importance to such attacks as had been made upon them in this instance, for he saw around him men who had grown gray in the councils of the country, and had evinced throughout a long life a character above reproach—had evinced not only fidelity to their country in its legislation, but had exhibited their strong attachment to it on the battle field. When the hour should come when the public mind should be prepared to hoot into the licentiousness of the press what would strike at the dignity or reputation of the Senate, the day would not be distant when some Cato or Marius should be at hand to put the yoke of tyranny upon the necks of a free people. As for the author of the article, the man who could deliberately pen so gross a calumny, he would leave the lesion hart of such a man to the public scorn and indignation, which would inevitably be the lot of him who avowed himself to be the author of so gross a libel upon this body.

Mr. ARCHER of Va., (Whig,) followed in support of the resolution.

Mr. CALHOUN enforced the view that no right of the Editor was interfered with by this resolution. To deprive him of any right that he may have to enter this chamber, is no more an infringement of the liberty of the press than it would be for a subscriber to a newspaper to withdraw his subscription if he were inserted. The great aggravation in this case is, that the senior editor of the Union was here on the very day on which the debate respecting the constitutional objections to the amendment proposed to the army bill was going on, and he knew the bill was lost upon that ground; yet, knowing this, knowing the constitutional scruples which gentlemen entertained, he came out with a full report of the speeches made on the other side without a single word being reported of those who entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of the measure. The senior editor then, knowing these facts, publishes this atrocious libel upon the Senate.

Sir, I am myself a strong advocate for the liberty of the press, but when I undertake to defend the liberty of the press I do not turn my mind in such a direction as this, where may be seen a train of mercenary editors bought up by the Government money—a train more terrible than an army with banners, proclaiming in a high tone the liberty of the press is sacred; they themselves, mean while, pronouncing their own contradiction.

Mr. C. was for doing what was right, regardless of consequences. The Senate was bound to protect its respectability and standing, upon which depended its influence on the affairs of the nation.

Mr. CASS did not undertake to defend the article published in the Union, which he thought was in exceedingly bad taste. But he submitted that it was not worth while to pursue this subject.

Mr. BRIGHT spoke in reply to Mr. Westcott, whom he designated as "a Senator *professing* to belong to the democratic party."

The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Crlley, Thos. Clayton, Jno. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of La., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney—21.

It will be seen that there were eight absentees—Messrs. Johnson of Md., and Phelps, (Whigs,) and six Locos, to-wit: Messrs. Benton, Colquitt, Lewis, Rusk, Semple and Speight. Messrs. Lewis and Speight were sick, and the latter has authorized the Union to say that he would have voted in the negative. It is probable that the Whigs and Mr. Lewis would have voted with the 27, and the remaining four Locos probably wished the resolution to pass, but did not like to vote for it. And so they did not vote.

The Paris papers received by the Sarah Sands say: "We cannot estimate at less than 200,000,000 fr. (say forty millions of dollars) the sum we must pay for corn from America, the Black Sea, and the Levant."

EXTRACT FROM MR. BADGER'S SPEECH, ON THE THREE MILLION BILL.

Mr. BADGER said that the bill now under consideration proposed to make an appropriation for which, as he did not feel himself prepared to vote, he thought it was proper that he should assign to the Senate the reasons which would govern him in the course which he felt compelled to take upon the subject now before them; and as it seemed to be the generally prevailing practice for Senators in the debate upon this bill to give, as far as they deemed proper, an expression of their views in relation to the whole subject of the war, he would follow the example which had thus been set him, and, according to the phrase once fashionable but now somewhat fallen into disuse, define his position, in which he not only differed from those gentlemen who occupied the other side of the chamber, but in some respects from those upon his own side. There was, however, another subject which it seemed to him demanded a preliminary examination. He was fully aware of the responsibility which any member of that body assumed who undertook at the present day either to vote or to speak against such measures as were proposed upon the consideration of Congress by the Executive Department of this Government; and he thought it would not be a waste of the time of the Senate to draw their attention to what had forced itself upon his mind as being a systematic effort on the part of the Executive Government of the country to control the freedom of discussion and freedom of action in the Legislatures of the several States of this Union; and still further to reach forward a proposal for arresting all freedom of speech, all discussion among the people of this country upon subjects relating to this war. He proposed to produce for the consideration of the Senate some evidence that, whether he was right or not in the conclusion to which he had come on this subject, it was, at all events, a conclusion founded upon strong probable evidence, and that it presented such an aspect of our affairs as should arrest the attention of the American people, and cause them to insist upon a strict and earnest inquiry, whether, under the forms of their Government continued to be the same as were handed down by our ancestors, there was not imminent danger that the spirit of those institutions should be entirely transmitted, and that we were no longer to stand before the civilized world as a people ready and truly free, possessing force, and possessing everywhere, the right of speech, the right of discussion, the right of consideration in regard to the conduct of our rulers. He had said that the conviction had been forced upon his mind. It had been forced upon it, for it was such a conviction as no American would desire to have, because it presented one branch of that Government which claimed his warmest affections in an attitude hostile to the best interests of the country, in a position of aggression upon the other departments of the Government, and in a post on man fleeing a desire to take from the people themselves the first fundamental indubitable right which belonged to them, as the legitimate sovereigns of this country—the consideration of, and free expression of opinion in relation to, the measures of those who, by their selection, had been appointed to conduct the affairs of the Government.

He had said that it appeared to him that this action on the part of the Executive was first directed towards the control of freedom of discussion and freedom of action in the halls of Congress. Was any proof necessary upon this subject? It appeared to him that the proof was evident to every Senator. Was there a measure introduced here, was there a discussion had long before here, or that took place in the other branch of Congress, upon a measure recommended to the two branches of Congress, or to either of them, on the part of the Executive of this country, that was not at once made the subject, through the instrumentality of the Executive press in this city, not of inquiry, not of argument, not of discussion, but of instant and summary condemnation towards those who withheld from them their support? Had they not during the whole of this session observed that if, under the operation of the previous rules which existed in the other branch of the legislature of this country, every measure that was desired by the Executive passed that body, almost without discussion and without consideration, it was immediately held up as an example which we were invited it would be wise for us to follow? It was not long ago that they were told that if a day or two days were spent in the discussion of any measure, however important it might be, it was instantly to be reported to the people of this country that Congress were not engaged in the discharge of their proper duties; were not engaged in the duties they owed to the people who sent them here; that they were not engaged as they ought to be in passing without debate a measure proposed to them on the part of the Executive. Not a day, he thought he might say not a day, certainly very few days had passed during this session of Congress, in which one or both branches of the supreme legislature of the United States had not been exposed to remarks and observations, which, to say the least of them, were not very becoming to the source whence they proceeded, and were manifestly calculated, and he presumed therefore clearly designed, to produce upon this body and upon the other house of Congress a ready, prompt, unreasoning submission to every demand that was made upon them by the President.

A very few months had passed away since a distinguished gentleman from his own State, then occupying a seat upon this floor as a member of this body, felt himself prohibited by high considerations of public duty from voting for a particular measure which the Administration of the country deemed should be passed, and at the same time assigned the considerations which influenced him with strong reluctance to separate himself from the party to which he belonged; and, rather than vote for the measure, resigned his seat and returned to that private life from which he had been withdrawn by the choice of the Legislature of his State. And it would be recollected that he was immediately, not only denounced for his resignation, not only held up as recreant to his party in failing to follow that course which the party thought proper to pursue, but was assailed by the most ruthless charges, and held up to the people of his State and to the whole country as a man so lost to all considerations of honor and decency as to have sold himself for a pecuniary reward. Was it not evident that we were expected to stand continually in the attitude of schoolboys in the presence of a stern pedagogue, expecting the reward of approbation for obedience and in terror of the rod if we did not on all occasions regard his judgment as paramount? There seemed to be also, as he had said, a systematic attempt to prevent that free discussion and that free action in the Legislatures of the different States in this Union upon all measures connected with the existing war.

He asked the attention of the Senate for a moment to the manner in which the State he had the honor in part to represent had been treated in relation to its action upon the subject of the Mexican war. He called the attention of the Senate to an extract from the Union of the 25th of January, in which, after referring to another stage of the business, the editor proceeded thus:

"But in the State of North Carolina we find in the message of its Federal Governor to its Federal Legislature denunciations of the war, and in the Legislature itself a resolution that the State of North Carolina would support the Government in the war with Mexico, was in the popular branch voted down by a majority of four votes. In addition to this, it has, in a preamble to a resolution for raising money, denounced our own Government and taken sides with the enemy."

Now, sir, (continued Mr. B.) I need hardly say that neither the Legislature nor the people of the State of North Carolina have been or will be found associated with the enemies of their country, or opposed to the interests of the country to which they belong, and of which they form as true, as loyal, and as devoted a portion as can be represented by any honorable gentleman upon this floor, whatsoever part of this vast Union he may represent. Now let us examine what the editor of this paper says:

"In the state of North Carolina we find in the message of its Federal Governor to its Federal Legislature denunciations of the war."

There are one or two other established phrases which are sometimes employed to designate what is meant by the term "Federal" in this case. Sometimes the word "Tory" is used, and sometimes the word "Federalist;" and it would seem upon the first glance that the editor of this government paper cherishes an especial and vindictive hatred against Federalism: it would seem that reminiscences of the olden time clustered so thickly around the heart of that editor that he could not think of one of those who in former times were denominated Federalists without feeling of vindictive resentment. But at the same time we find that he is complacent towards a large number of gentlemen who once belonged to that class, but who are now associated with himself; for towards them not the slightest expression of disapprobation was used.

It would seem, then, on the other hand, that there is really no ill-feeling in the matter, and I really believe there is not, but that these expressions are but a sort of cant of party slang, which it is supposed will stand in the place of reason, and influence the minds of the community when there is nothing else by which they can be influenced. "The Federal Governor of North Carolina!"—Well, in the party sense of the term, perhaps the gentleman who now governs that State might have been a Federalist, but his age does not reach back far enough; the probability is that, when the Federal party became extinct, he was at school, receiving the first rudiments of his education—"The Federal Legislature." My honorable colleague is much better acquainted with this matter than I; but, since reading this article, I have cast over in my mind, and I do not recollect a single gentleman in that Legislature who ever belonged to the Federal party. One gentleman I know well, and I have known him for many years. He was one of the very persons who voted for this preamble and resolutions; an old school Jeffersonian Democrat; a Democrat in the time of the war; a colonel, commanding a regiment in the regular army in time of the war, and who never in his life had the smallest connexion with Federalism, except as regards the ordinary intercourse with the members of that party. But, sir, what is it that they have done? In the first place, they have rejected a resolution in the popular branch of the Legislature, by a majority of four votes, which declared that they were ready to support the Government in the war with Mexico. No doubt, sir, but the editor does not find it convenient to inform the public that this totally unnecessary and absurd resolution, as it may be called, was a resolution introduced by the minority in that body for the purpose of clogging the action of the majority in the passage of their measures. Now, sir, it will probably be remarked as somewhat singular that, in an article making so gross a charge as that of taking sides with the enemy, there is not one word as to what was the subject of consideration, or what was the preamble in virtue of the rejection of which they had turned against their own country and taken sides with the enemy.

[Mr. B here read the preamble to the resolutions which were intended to appropriate a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the regiment which had been raised in the State of North Carolina, and which was ready to depart for Mexico for the purpose of supporting this war.]

Among the officers of that regiment (Mr. B proceeded to say) would be found members of that very Legislature who voted in support of the very preamble and the very resolution making the appropriation to give effective money to the efforts of the Government in the support of the war.

[Mr Badger proceeded to hold up other efforts, through the President's organ, to extinguish all freedom of inquiry and opinion. And then argued at great length the questions of the origin of the war, its unconstitutionality, as waged by the President, the obligation he felt, notwithstanding, to vote supplies, of the evils of a desire for more territory, a desire which increased with every gratification, and was arousing one part of the country against the other.]

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to Capt. Watson, of the brig *Adela*, from Havana, for the following extracts of a letter written by Mr. Campbell, our Consul at that port. The news was received by the packet from Vera Cruz of the 6th inst.

Santa Anna is still at San Luis Potosi, at the head of 22,000 men, generally occupied with his favorite amusement of cock-fighting.

Gen. Taylor is said to have left his recent position, and passed Victoria on his march to Tampico.

The Clergy have refused to contribute the $8,000,000 attempted to be raised from them. They are much excited against Santa Anna, and are endeavoring to get up pronunciamentos against him.

The whole cabinet of Santa Anna are reported to have resigned. Great jealousies exist among the different Generals in the Mexican army and consequently much confusion and disorganization prevails. Vera Cruz is garrisoned by 3,000 troops, who are dispirited, and expect the city to be attacked by the Americans on the 8th of February.

The best informed think the resistance made by the garrison will be feeble, and it will fall an easy conquest. In the Castle there are only 1,000 men, and badly supplied with provisions, the chief dependance being on Vera Cruz for supplies.

Many vessels laden with valuable cargoes have run the blockade, and entered different ports of Mexico. Some time have left Havana for Acavado and Tuxpan in the last month. A large French ship with a valuable cargo has been recently captured, after having been wounded off once, for a second attempt to enter.

The May Flower arrived in Havana this morning, with Col. Randolph's command of 308 men. The object is to supply medicines, which it appears had not been furnished in sufficient quantities previous to her leaving Norfolk. The men are fine looking, zealous and anxious to meet the Mexicans in the field of battle, or to plant the standard presented to them on the walls of San Juan de Ulloa.

Col. Randolph's command are in fine health, except some 18 men. It was for these unfortunates that additional medicines are needed. The *May Flower* will sail on the 7th (to-morrow) for Point Isabel, that being the original destination of the vessel.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From Texas.—By the steamer *Palmetto* at New Orleans, dates from Galveston to the 7th inst. have been received.

Generals Scott and Worth were still at

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 23, 1847.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—We are sorry to hear of another death in the Cumberland company. Jas. A. McLean, a private, from the upper part of this county, died on Wednesday last.

The Cumberland company, No. 1, now numbers 85, and 7 others will leave here to morrow to join them. They are now located in good quarters, and with abundance of provisions, fine weather and good uniforms, their comforts have been so increased as to produce a manifest effect upon their health. They expect to sail on Saturday or Sunday next. Three companies are to sail to-day.

The Yancey and Orange companies have been united—Capt. Blalock being Captain, Nash 1st Lieut., and other officers alternated. This leaves but nine full companies; and we learn that Lt. Col. Fogg has gone to the Western part of the State to recruit the tenth.

20 volunteers from Hertford county arrived at Smithville on the 16th, and were attached to the companies which were not full.

A private in the Wayne company, named Mumford, died on the 13th. The mumps and influenza were prevailing, and about 80 were sick, though only about 20 were ill enough to be sent to the hospital.

The Schr. E. S. Powell sailed on the 15th, with the two Edgecombe companies, for Brazos Santiago. The Powell gets $2,500 for the trip; the brig Samuel N. Goff is engaged at $3,000 to take three companies, and the schr. Florida at $2,500 to take two companies.

The Rev. A. J. Battle, Baptist Minister, of Wilmington, has been elected Captain to the Regt.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says that "Capt. Caldwell was not an applicant for a Field office in the Regiment, nor were his friends for him.—He does not expect such an appointment from Gov. Graham, nor would he have accepted it at the hands of the Governor."

This may be true, but it is certainly inconsistent with what the Jeffersonian itself said against the appointments made by the Governor. It complained of those appointments, as compared with such men as Caldwell, Wason, Long &c. especially insisting that the influence that Caldwell and his friends expected and wished him to be appointed. Capt. Lowe writes: "Lieut. Fremont is out in the Wilmington division with a reply to Capt. Long. He says that he sent an agent to Charlotte to procure the necessaries &c. but the agent was taken sick and returned to Washington. He then sent off a Surgeon, and his own Clerk, without a cent's money, and at the earnest pressing moment. Just then, I arrived here (Charlotte Lincoln) but had funds and the drafting down of coaches detained him a few days."

In Salisbury, says Lt. Fremont, I learned that Capt. Long's Company had dispersed, and after leaving their place for Charlotte I was overtaken by messengers with the tidings, that at Lincoln that Capt. Long had drawn the State funds and paid off his men, leaving a month's rations in the provost, and had broken up. Such as they possessed, of wagons for their conveyance. These remarks of the Lieutenant were confirmed by one of the Company whom we have seen on the Stage."

He makes other allegations against Capt. Long, but the statement of the latter had already met and superseded accusations of this kind, if the credit of such statements can be retained.

Pleasant and huckleberry fights, in which we engaged the wasp whipped though we think Long has the best of it so far.

Lieut. Richards of Davidson, and three others of Capt. Long's Company, have gone to Wilmington to join the regiment as privates.

THE RESIGNATION.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian says that the Hon. Green W. Caldwell has been appointed Major in the regular army, and that Lieut. P. C. Davidson has been appointed Captain of Dragoons, with authority to recruit a company for the war.

We were sure that these appointments would be rejected by country to the end of the President exciting him to war, as much at heart, whether for or Mexico began the war.

WARNING TO THE SOUTH.—The celebrated Wilmot proviso, prohibiting the toleration of slavery in any territory hereafter acquired, or annexed, was attached to the Three Million Bill, in the House, last week, by a vote of 115 to 106, in a very full House, only 5 members being absent. The vote was almost entirely a sectional one—every Southern man of both parties, with a few Northern and Western men, voting against it. It will be seen that Mr. Barringer, after its adoption, endeavored to incorporate a provision against the acquisition of any territory West of the Rio Grande. In this he failed, but that must and will be the result.—The South, though beaten in the House, will be saved by the Senate, in which no majority of two-thirds can now be obtained in favor of a treaty ceding territory from prohibiting which Southern men are to be excluded.

This vote undoubtedly destroys all chance of the passage of the Bill to appropriate Three Millions to enable the President to purchase a peace, by extending money, as Mr. Sawyer said, to pay our Mexican army. Its passage through the Senate was no little hazard, but this gives it a flattering lift now.

Mr. Ritchie's Speech on the Three Million Bill is highly praised in the Northern papers. No full report of it has yet appeared. But from the intelligence, we extract that part of a sketch which relates to the action of the North Carolina Legislature, and the efforts in high quarters to destroy the liberty of opinion in regard to the doings of our Monarch. We hope hereafter to see and publish a full report of the remainder of the speech.

PRAISE TO IRELAND.—In this town between $350 and $600 have been subscribed for this object, so strikingly appealing to every impulse of humanity. It is intended to be invested in provisions, and forwarded to Ireland. Persons in the country wishing to contribute to this object, will see by a communication in this paper, how they can do so.

Very large amounts have been subscribed in the Northern cities. We shall not be surprised if half a million of dollars go from the United States.

A NOBLE ACT.—We have just ascertained that a gentleman of Moore County,—MALCOM BRUCE by name,—is now purchasing and shipping from this town, through Messrs. Williams, McGilvary & Co., *Six Hundred Bushels of Corn*, as a present to his suffering countrymen in Scotland. A deed worthy of the noble name he bears!

THE WAR.—We have nothing very material from the Army this week. Very soon we may expect to hear of an attack on Vera Cruz. The Poyanne of the 14th states an arrival from Tampico to the 21st ult. with a report, which it hopes is confounded, of the breaking out of the yellow fever among the troops there.

A vessel with troops on board touched at Tampico on the 20th, but proceeded on her course, supposed to be for Vera Cruz.

The Poyanne gives some particulars to strengthen the report of the assassination of Santa Anna. But the news at Charleston from Vera Cruz via Havana to the 20 inst., is later, and gives the quietus to that story.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth day was observed in this Town yesterday, by the parade of the two Volunteer Companies.

TALK OF PEACE.—It is reported in Washington, that our government is now engaged in negotiations with Mexico, and one account has it that the treaty is actually concluded, and all that is wanting is the three millions to pay to Mexico. We have no faith in this last version, and not much in the first. They are started, probably, to operate on Congress in favor of the Three Million Bill.

WELL DONE!—The Senate has very properly excluded Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Polk's official Editor, from the privilege heretofore accorded to him, as Printer to that body, of coming into its Chamber. There never was a more correct procedure. That Editor has long pursued a system of browbeating and vilifying all who hesitated to grant to the President the unlimited power which he appears to covet, or to question his political infallibility. The crowning measure of his insolence is the following, which appeared in his paper of the 9th.—

FROM THE "UNION" OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

"*The Army Bill.*—A correspondent in this evening's 'Union' has painted with strong and indignant feeling the rejection of the army bill by the Senate of the United States. We are as much astonished by the grounds on which it was rejected, as by the failure of a measure so long agitated, so much demanded by a patriotic people, so essential to the vindication of our rights and our honor," &c.

Extracts from the article of the Union's correspondent, thus eschewed to.

"In the Senate of the United States on yesterday the Mexicans achieved another victory. The bill for organizing ten regiments of regular troops having been submitted, with its amendments, to a committee of conference of the two Houses, that committee unanimously agreed on a report, which was submitted to them for their approval. The House of Representatives at once adopted the report by a very large majority. In the Senate it was, in its most important feature, rejected by a majority of six. * * * * *

"If Santa Anna, Ampudia, or any other Mexican General could snatch from our soldiers a corresponding victory, we should place them upon the same elevation where their compatriots, friends, and fellow soldiers in the Senate of the United States now stand."

This was armed at all the Whigs, and Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Mason, Niles and Yulee. Immediately the latter offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the editors of the Union, a newspaper published in the city of Washington, having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 9th of February, insulted and uttered a public libel upon the character of this body, they be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

After two days of very excited debate, this resolution was adopted, 27 to 21. We have selected, with great care, the material points of the debate, which embraced a variety of subjects, all of the deepest interest. We refer to the debate as possessing strong attractions. The general understanding that some person high in authority stood at Mr. Ritchie's back as the author of the libel which he endorsed; that the President himself would test the vote as a test-vote for countenancing, if not instigating, the attacks on Congress. The deliberate attack on Mr. Calhoun and his friends by the President's mouth-piece, Mr. Turney; The signal manner in which that attack was repulsed by them. The remarkable facts and opinions disclosed by Messrs. Calhoun and Custon on the war question: All gave a commanding importance to this debate.

It is a subject of congratulation that this resolution did not originate with any Whig but that a Democrat introduced it, and other Democrats were its warmest supporters.

As to the expression of the Editor, it was due to the Senate's self respect. All Mr. Ritchie's outcry against bickering with the "liberty of the press," is a *humbug*, as his own paper shows each day, for each day he re-states his abuse of the Senate. In a single paper he crams in eight or ten columns of nauseous abuse of the Senate, and more nauseous laudation of himself. Instead of his liberty being abridged, it is evidently vastly increased—much more licentious than ever before his liberty was *destroyed*. He not only declined to offer any apology for the insult, but set the Senate at defiance, and continued his attacks, though every member who spoke on the subject, except Mr. Turney, pronounced the article utterly disgraceful. The difference between this procedure and the old Sedition Law is plainly shown in the debate, particularly by Mr. Pierce.

It is certainly amusing to see the old *prince of democrats* complaining that a *privilege* granted to not one in a thousand of those who live at or go to Washington, should be denied to *him*. The privilege of admission to the Senate is necessarily far more exclusive than that possessed by the manufacturers, or bankers, against whose "exclusive privilege" this veteran demagogue is incessantly ranting. Why should this "democrat" complain that he is compelled to go into the galleries, as we and other "aristocratic Whigs" are obliged to do when we go to Washington, and desire to look upon the doings of the Senate? Are only "democrats" entitled to exclusive privileges? No *right* of the Editor has been taken away. But a courtesy is denied him hereafter which he has heretofore repaid with gross abuse and foul libel. It is a courtesy necessarily extended to but few, and never until very lately to the Senate's Printer. The Richmond Times says with great force,—

"Nor does it lie with the Democratic press or party to complain on this proceeding. Every body recollects that the reporter of the Tribune was turned out of the House last summer by the Democratic majority, for indecously describing the manner in which Mr. Sawyer ate his sausages. Again, it will be remembered, that the editors of the Washington *Times*, for some scandalous accusations against the Whig Senators and Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, were upon the recommendation of a committee with Senator Benton at its head, *by a unanimous vote*, expelled, not from the floor, but the *galleries* of the Senate. Not a Democratic voice, except those of the parties accused, was raised in remonstrance. The liberty of the press was never suggested to be in danger. The right of watching the Senate was not considered as impeached. Yet the editor of the Union, who sanctioned that proceeding, is now clamorous to prove himself a martyr in the cause of public liberty." In neither of these cases was the sufferer allowed to say a word in defence, or permitted to apologise. The Tribune was a Whig paper, and the Washington Times a rival of the "Union." Not a solitary Locofoco complained of these expulsions, though their offence was nothing, compared with Ritchie's.

It is worthy of note, that in the forty columns already devoted to this subject by the Union, it has not deemed it expedient to say one word in justification of its having overlooked or approved these previous assaults upon the Liberty of the Press.

TROUBLE AHEAD.—In the last Wilmington Journal we find a Circular of Mr. James I. Bryan, of that place, stating, that "at the earnest request of experienced men of the Democratic party, he has consented to become a Candidate" for Congress in the District. He says that his "only motive" is a desire to be useful to his country! &c. &c.—And he gives Gen. McKay the following plain hint:—

"It is now confidently believed Gen. McKay will decline a re-election. He has held the post over twelve years, a part of the time rather reluctantly, and I think he is too much of a Republican to continue longer."

Will Gen. McKay take the hint? Will Mr. Dobbin give way to Mr. Bryan? And what will become of the other patriots whose "only motive is a desire to be useful to their country?"

Mr. Bryan says he means to attend the approaching Superior Courts.

If the Whigs can do nothing else they can laugh over the scramble in this double distilled Locofoco District! Go it, Bryan!

LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.—The Union comes loaded with ponderous columns of declamation about the "Liberty of the Press," and is endeavoring to stir up the whole world to avenge the Editor's private griefs. Especially is he intent upon creating a diversion in Virginia, where the Congressional election is to be held in a few weeks; and where he hopes, by drawing off attention from the outrages upon the Constitution and public liberty, by the Administration, to a miserable fiction of a whig assault upon the Liberty of the Press, to keep that State in the traces, from which strong signs of her kicking out have been manifested.

The "liberty of the Press" which Mr. Ritchie claims, is not merely a liberty to discuss freely and boldly the conduct of public men and public bodies (a liberty which no man in the United States of any party, would abridge, or have abridged, in the slightest degree,) but a liberty to publish the most wanton, gross, and *confessedly unfounded* libels upon a majority of the Senate—accusing them of the highest crime of which as Senators they can be guilty—Treason to their own country and accession to the public enemy.

The individual thus libelling that body, had been tacitly allowed, as its printer, access to the floor of the Senate, which may be likened to the private parlour of a gentleman. But finding, that he has so poor a sense of propriety and decency, as to go away, and publish libels upon those who had extended this courtesy to him, they take it away from him, they exclude him from the *parlour* for the future. And thereupon he utters most doleful complaints, because *he is put upon the same footing with every respectable farmer and mechanic, every brother editor, in the country!* that his exclusive privilege is taken from him, and that he must hereafter be jostled in the public gallery, *with no better company than the American People and American Ladies!* Most sad fate for a *democrat!* Most abominable outrage against the "privilege" of one who is ever devoted to pulling down "*exclusive privileges*"!

There is an effort, however, made by some papers to create the impression that the editors of the Union are excluded from going into the Senate chamber at all. The Richmond Enquirer, published by the sons of the editor of the Union, says so expressly. It says:

"The expulsion of the Editor of the Union, or of any Editor, is in effect to extend the right of that body to the whole nation, and to the whole civilized world. Millions of American freemen, *from hearing your sentiments and praising their conduct on that floor*, if the people of any petty, factious, or clique-ridden State do not choose to hear, will be understood their love of liberty and equality," &c.

How far this is true will be seen by the admission of the editor of the Union himself, made in that paper of Wednesday night:

"I was desirous to witness any of the proceedings [of the Senate] or to hear any of their speeches, were it proper to the people's glory. Whether we were or merely the nation's, the Sergeant at Arms will be further authorized to exclude us."

And this is the whole amount of his "sufferings."

AMUSING.—The President's venerable organ grinder is endeavoring to get up meetings among the Locofocos to abuse the Senate for turning him out. He rather insinuates that this act of exclusion, "for good cause" from the society of gentlemen, ought to induce the democracy to make him President, though a letter which he publishes from Richmond only gives him the office of Vice President for these his sufferings in the cause of Locofocoism.

A MURDEROUS SET.—Old Mr. Ritchie is exhausting the vocabulary of slang against the Senate, and has finally discovered that his blood has been shed by that body. He says, Mr Calhoun has formed a coalition with the federal party,—and the bond has been cemented by *the blood of the victim*." We fear that Mr. Calhoun will not find the *cement* so strong as the venerable editor finds the "cohesive power of public plunder."

The Wilmington Journal considers the late proceeding in the Senate as "taking away the rights guaranteed to the press." We would like to know where the Editor finds the guarantee that the press shall have the right of access to the Senate chamber! We inquire for information, for if we have such rights we would like to avail ourself of them when next we happen in Washington.

"AID AND COMFORT."—The "congregated wisdom" of the Locofoco party in the Virginia Legislature lately brought forth a most singular resolution to aid and comfort Mr. Polk. All recollect the pertinacity with which Congress was *required* solemnly to enact, in May last, that the war exists "by the act of the Republic of Mexico." If the fact had been so, where was the necessity of such an enactment? The world could see it as plainly as Congress. But it was put in the act because those who managed that matter knew that the world would come to a different conclusion! Well, in every possible mode in which the assertion could be made, has it been repeated since. In the President's Annual Message, as if perfectly satisfied that the world *had* come to a different conclusion, the same idea is repeated perhaps a hundred times; and in the message of the 13th inst. the changes are again rung on it. All this exceeding anxiety to ding it into the ears of the public, in season and out of season, is evidence that the President himself feels that it is *not true*; and is in hopes to persuade the public, if not himself, that it *is*. His case would have been more plausible, however, if he had not labored through so many pages of his annual message to recount the wrongs which we have endured from Mexico. If she had made war on us, where was the necessity of bringing up any thing else against her?—That act, (of making war,) was enough, not only to justify, but to require, war in return. But the President, evidently assured that the world did not believe his story of the war being commenced by Mexico, endeavors to bolster himself up by an enumeration of the many wrongs we have endured from her. These might be a justification for waging war against her, but they are certainly no evidence that she waged war against us.

But we have lost sight of the Virginia resolution, which, as introduced by Mr. McPherson, and passed by a vote of 61 to 49, (nearly all the Calhoun party declining to vote,) is as follows:

Resolved, That the present war with the Republic of Mexico, most unrighteously provoked on her part by a long series of outrages towards the United States, presents such an occasion as requires the united action of all true friends of the country in enforcing a speedy and honorable termination of this war, by a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Here is an assertion, not that the war was *commenced* by Mexico, but that it was "*provoked*" by her. Now the meaning of this is, beyond dispute, that it was "provoked by Mexico," and commenced by us,—that is, by President Polk, as no one pretends that it was commenced by Congress.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—We saw on Saturday last, a glaring Counterfeit of a $20 Cape Fear Note. It is unlike any plate of the Cape Fear Bank. It has XX in each corner, whilst the genuine notes have the amount in figures,—thus, **20.** The genuine notes have either the head of a Buffalo or a spread eagle between the signatures of the President and Cashier; whilst this spurious note has a small head of a female. Near the top the spurious has a train of cars;—the genuine a female figure, &c. There are various other discrepancies; but these will serve to detect the spurious note. The paper is inferior.

The counterfeit came here from Moore county. We really think it behooves the respectable citizens of that county to make every vigorous effort to ferret out the circulators of this base paper. We know that efforts have been made, but the evil is becoming intolerable.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Mr. McKay has introduced a bill to tax tea and coffee, during the war, 20 per cent.; also an additional tax of 10 per cent. on coal, sugar, iron, &c.; and 5 per cent. additional on the higher priced cotton goods. The bill also proposes to graduate the price of the public lands. Its fate is doubtful.

PICTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY, *by a Master Artist.*—The reader's attention cannot fail to be arrested by the remarks of Mr. Westcott, of Florida, as to the mass of corruption brought about by the administration. In regard to the Whig party, Mr. W. cannot be a fair judge. But he evidently knows his own party "like a book." The Whigs have not been in power long enough to be answerable for the corruption. One month, or at most five months (in 1841,) out of 18 years!

Hear Mr. Westcott:—

"Democracy, at this time of day—*under this Administration—is nothing more than the 'loaves and fishes.*' Yes, the loaves and fishes—from a Lieutenant General down to a second Lieutenant." And he warned the real democracy of the country against the dunners which beset them. IF (said Mr. Westcott) THEY COULD ONLY SEE THE CORRUPTION WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE ADMINISTRATION—could only see how THEY WERE MADE THE OP, by those who were SEEKING ONLY PLUNDER—plunder of the public offices—they would view it with astonishment and alarm. They would come here, and tumble the President, the Heads of Departments, the Senate and House of Representatives, Whigs and Democrats, heels-over-head, into the Potomac; and they would serve them right too."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 13th, the whole day was devoted to the debate on the question of Privilege, of which an account will be found in another part of this paper.

On Monday the 15th, Mr. Webster offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the war now existing with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to this Union.

Resolved, That it ought to be signified to the government of Mexico, that the government of the United States does not desire to dismember the republic of Mexico, and is ready to treat with the government of that republic for peace, for a liberal adjustment of boundaries, and for just indemnities due by either government to the citizens of the other.

Mr. W. said it was not his purpose to address the Senate upon the three million bill now pending, but that he would do so upon these resolutions after that bill was disposed of.

A bill to provide for the construction of four steam frigates was taken up, debated, and passed Mr. Rugby spoke on the three million bill; after which Mr. Badger obtained the floor.

An Executive session was held.

On Tuesday, after the morning business, Mr. Badger spoke at length on the Three Million Bill (as noticed elsewhere.)

On Wednesday, Mr. Colquitt spoke on the same bill, to whom Mr. Mangum replied briefly in correction of a misapprehension by Mr. C. of the action of the North Carolina Legislature.

A number of private bills were acted on.

On Thursday, Mr. Butler spoke on the Three Million Bill.

On Friday, Mr. Calhoun offered a series of resolutions on the great question of the day, the determination expressed by the North to permit no more slave territory. He expressed emphatically his views and the views of the South on the subject. [Our paper is too full to give this, but the subject is to be debated this week.]

When Mr Calhoun sat down, Mr. Benton very gruffly and passionately said he was not going to lay aside the business of the session "for such a string of abstractions as these," such "as firebrand to set the world on fire." Mr. Calhoun replied with dignity.

Mr. Houston spoke in favor of the Three Million bill.

On Saturday, much time was spent on the bill to authorize the appointment of additional generals, and other officers.

After which, Mr. Simmons spoke on the Three Million Bill and in reply to Mr. Calhoun on slavery; and Mr. Calhoun rejoined.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday, the bill from the Senate to change the time of holding one of the terms of the U. S. Court in North Carolina, was read twice; when

Mr. Dobbin rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I ask the unanimous consent of the House to put this bill on its passage. I understand that an act of Congress makes it incumbent on a Judge of the Supreme Court to be present at *one* term, at least, of the Circuit Courts. The alteration proposed in the bill is required. I understand, because his honor Judge Wayne will be compelled to hold a court in Georgia during the June term of the court in North Carolina, and to attend the Supreme Court in Washington during the December term. This bill will enable him to attend the November term of his court in North Carolina.

The bill was then, by general consent, read a third time and passed.

On Saturday, a Message was received from the President, asking for a duty on tea and coffee, authority to appoint additional Generals, &c. The Message begins as follows: "Congress, by the act of the 13th of May last, declared that, 'by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that gov't and the U. S.'"; and having, (for the hundredth time,) duly reminded Congress of that preamble, he goes on to say, that it has been his "unalterable purpose to prosecute the war in which the country was unavoidably involved with the utmost energy, with a view to its speedy and successful termination by an honorable peace." Accordingly all the forces had been employed, whilst peace had been constantly offered to Mexico. He then asks for authority to appoint such number of major generals and brigadier generals as may be necessary for the ten regiments just authorised to be raised. Recommends that authority be granted to accept the services of, and grant a bounty to, such of the volunteers now in Mexico as may agree to remain after their present terms expire, which will soon be the case with many of them. They would be more efficient and much less expensive than new volunteers. Asks authority to fill up vacancies of officers and privates in the volunteer regiments, occasioned by death or otherwise. He then earnestly recommends a moderate duty on tea and coffee, as proper during war, though not in peace, and likely to yield $2,500,000 of revenue. A graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, would, he thinks, yield from half to a million more. He closes with an earnest recommendation to adopt these measures.

The Message was referred to appropriate committees.

A number of speeches were made on the three million bill, to empty benches, there being from 25 to 50 members present.

On Monday, the three million bill (granting the President three millions of dollars to procure peace with Mexico,) was *passed*, 115 to 105, after the Wilmot proviso, (forbidding the existence of slavery in any territory hereafter acquired,) had been attached to it by a vote of 115 to 106. An amendment proposed by Mr. Stewart, that the money should not be paid until the treaty should be ratified by Mexico, as well as the U. S, was *rejected*, 89 to 90.

Among the amendments offered, Mr. Barringer proposed the following:—

"*And provided further*, in the opinion of this House, no territory ought to be acquired by virtue of this appropriation by the United States west of the Rio Grande."

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Biggs proposed to add an additional proviso, as follows:

"*Provided*, The prohibition herein declared shall not extend to any territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude." This was rejected.

Mr. Douglass, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the resolution respecting the expulsion of the reporters of the Union, reported that as the committee would not have time to hear all the witnesses, no further consideration should be given to the subject. The report was adopted.

Mr. Douglass said that he would refer to one other question of privilege, and then he would be done, as he hoped, from henceforth. In the Union's report of the speech made by Mr. D. in behalf of his resolution to expel the reporters of that paper, there had been manifested purposely the greatest unfairness and partiality; and he must therefore protest for the future against the reports of that paper being read or referred to as authority against him. [Mr. D. is a leading Locofoco.]

The House took up the bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union, and,

Mr. Sawyer spoke at some length, not on the bill, but against appropriating three millions of money to purchase a peace with Mexico, when we ought to fight the war out.

On Tuesday, the bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union as a State was passed.

The Military Committee reported the Senate's amendment to the vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army, with a recommendation that the House concur. Mr. Thompson of Miss. moved a further amendment, that medals be presented to General's Butler, Henderson, Twiggs, Worth, Quitman, and to the nearest male relative of Gen. Hamer, dec'd. This was agreed to, 131 to 21. And the whole was passed, without opposition. It was then found, that the amendment was placed *before* the resolution to present a medal to General Taylor, and various efforts were made to get it in its right place, without success, it being out of order. And so the Senate will have again to correct the blundering of the House.

On Wednesday, Mr. Haralson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to appoint more generals in the army, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKay, Chairman, a bill to tax tea and coffee, 20 per cent., and other articles more or less.

The Pension appropriation bill was amended, by adding a provision that the Agents for paying Pensions should be allowed compensation for their trouble. [The banks formerly performed this duty for nothing; and now from $30,000 to $40,000 a year is to be paid for it,—one of the blessings of the Sub-Treasury.]

The bill to establish the Territory of Minnesota, was passed,—not without an attempt by Mr. Thompson of Miss. to call it Jackson; to which Mr Houston of Del. replied, that if any name was to be complimented by having a State called after it, he thought it should be the Father of his Country, WASHINGTON.

On Thursday, the House took up bills relating to the Territories.

On Friday, private bills.

On Saturday, so my private bills were acted on, among them, an internal improvement bill, which passed, 89 to 72.

The Hon. John Davis has been re-elected Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, for 6 years from 4th March next.

Hon. Jos. R. Underwood, Whig, is elected Senator in Congress from Kentucky, for 6 years, in place of Senator Morehead, who declined. There were a great many ballotings, extending through a week or two. On the day previous to the choice being made, Mr. Vertress, for the purpose of settling the matter at once, nominated Henry Clay! That was a name which touches the cord of enthusiasm in every true Whig heart, and the mention of it was received with loud cheers from the people in the gallery of the Legislative hall! How the return of Henry Clay to the Senate would excite the joy and exultation, the pride and the hope of the Whigs of the Union! But as his wishes were known to be fixed upon the retirement of private life, now so dear to him, his nominal on was not pressed.

SECRET AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.—Mr. Rathbun of N. Y. (Loco'foco,) has been endeavoring, during all this session, to get from the Secretary of the Treasury a list of his secret agents,—the fact of the employment of a number of such having somehow leaked out. The Secretary does not like to tell, and actually declines to answer a call for the names. Mr. Rathbun was very indignant at this insolence of office, and moved for a peremptory order on him. He said it was notoriously true that there were many secret agents, who passed months together at Washington, drawing pay therefor out of the public treasury. Mr. Bayley of Va. endeavored to defend the Secretary, and said there are but nine such agents. Mr. Rathbun replied that he had reliable information that there are at least seventeen of them. The correspondent of the N. Y. Express gives the names of fifteen, and says that they receive $3 a day and 10 cents a mile for travelling, and that the Secretary confesses to the payment of $38,978 83 for pay and mileage to such persons from March 1845 to Dec. 1846.

One of these secret agents, it will be recollected, was lately employed in endeavoring to bribe the independent Locofocos of the Iowa Legislature to vote for Dodge as Senator in Congress from that new State.

As Mr. Westcott says, if the people could but see the corruption of the Administration, they would pitch the whole concern headlong into the Potomac.

All men are liable to err; but all men are not honest enough to confess and repair their error when made known to them. This is the difference between the Observer and the Carolinian. We are sometimes misled into the publication of erroneous statements; yet having no object but truth, we seize the earliest opportunity to correct a mistake. The Carolinian, on the contrary, slanders the private character of its neighbor, is convinced of the wrong, and yet refuses the poor reparation of retracting its slander. So much for its "articles of faith" of which it prates.

In the last Carolinian we find the following, said to be copied from the Richmond (Va.) Republican, being the first intimation we had of a mistake of ours:—

"*A mistake.*—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, in referring to the appointment of Officers in Virginia, says: "The Field Officers selected were neither from counties which furnished Volunteers, nor were they Volunteers themselves." This is a mistake. Col. Hamtramck commanded a company of Riflemen, whose service he tendered, and Jefferson County and Berkeley (adjoining) each furnished a company—one fifth of the Regiment. Lieut Col. Randolph was from Warren, only one county distant from these. Maj. Early, of Franklin, was engaged in raising a company at the time of his appointment, and brought with him from his distant county 25 men, and in a few days would have had his company full, if he had not been appointed to a higher post, and drawn off at once to head quarters."

In relation to Col. Hamtramck this would *seem* to show that we were wrong. But it is not so. Col. Hamtramck commanded a company of riflemen; but riflemen not being wanted by the department, the company, as we think we remember, was not accepted. They backed out, as did the Editor of the Carolinian. (He and his company were the very first in North Carolina to volunteer, last Summer. But somehow or other he is here still, and the regiment is off.)

The only mistake we made was in regard to Major Early, who actually was a volunteer, it seems.

We had said we *presumed* that the three officers appointed by the Governor of Virginia were Locofocos. The Richmond paper does not deny this; but the Carolinian does. It says, two are whigs and one a democrat. We must be excused from believing this until we have some evidence.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have pleasure in referring to a corrected report on our first page of the sensible Remarks of Mr. HACKNEY of Chatham, in the House of Commons, in relation to the debt and resources of the State. To this gentleman and the equally intelligent and practical Senator from the same county, are the public indebted for a more thorough examination into the subject than seems to have been made by any one else, and for the satisfactory conclusion at which they arrive, that the means of the State are ample to meet its obligations.

FREIGHTS.—The bulky nature of the produce going to Europe, and the employment by the Government of 100 ships to go to the Gulf, have raised the price of freights enormously. 60 cents is paid for a bushel of Corn to England, $2 for a bbl. of Flour, &c. At New Orleans such high prices, and indeed the impossibility of getting vessels to take off produce, had reduced the price of cotton 1½ cents before the arrival of the Sarah Sands. Fair cotton was selling there at 10½. Freights from Wmington to New York are also enormously high.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Medora, from New Orleans for Natchatoches, burst both boilers on the 11th, by which one man was killed, and about twenty scalded.

PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG.

Adjutant General ROBERT W. HAYWOOD on Saturday afternoon presented to the N. C. Regiment of Volunteers at Smithville, the Flag purchased by the State. Gen. Haywood on delivering it up to Col. Paine, addressed him and his troop in language that went to the heart of every man present, so feeling and patriotic was his address. Col. Paine's reply gave every assurance, that both he, his Staff and men, would defend that flag and return it unsullied by dishonor, or leave their bones to bleach on the battle-fields in Mexico. Craven must have been the heart in those ranks, whose bosom did not swell with pride at the judicious selection of Gov. Graham in the appointment of their *Colonel*, and who did not feel his bosom swell a hearty response to the beautiful and soul stirring reply of Col. Paine.

May Victory, Honor and Military Glory, ever perch o'er these colors, given by "North Carolina to her Volunteers, for the War with Mexico."

Wilmington Commercial.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions in the following cases, have been delivered in this Tribunal since our last. We understand that the Court will adjourn on Wednesday, (to-morrow.) The next Term will commence on the third Monday in May next.

By Ruffin, C. J. in Pipkin *v.* Bond, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Thompson *v.* Mills, in Equity from Rutherford, declaring that the injunction was properly continued. Also, in State *v.* Ellington, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Walker *v.* Caswell, from Orange, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Milton *v.* Hogan, in Equity from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Rich *v.* Rich, in Equity from Randolph, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem, and directing a reference.

By Daniel, J. in *due ex dem.* Wallace *v.* Maxwell, from Mecklenburg; judgment below reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Also, in Lewis *v.* Lewis, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Etheridge *v.* Thompson, from Currituck, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in *Den ex dem.* Flynn *v.* Williams, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bank of Cape Fear *v.* Deming, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Markham *v.* Shamonhouse, in Equity from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Purvis *v.* Brown, in Equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Register.*

Whig District Convention.—The "Hillsborough Recorder" gives notice, that a Convention to nominate a Whig Candidate for Congress, in the District composed of the Counties of Orange, Chatham, Caswell, Person and Granville, will be held in Hillsboro', on Tuesday of March Court, the 9th proximo.

In Pensacola, Florida, at 7 o'clock A. M., on the 11th day November 1846, MORTIMER BRIGHT, Esq., to Miss REBECCA SIMPSON.

And died in Pensacola on the same day, at half past 7 P. M., MORTIMER BRIGHT, Esq., aged 42 years and 5 months. Mr Bright was formerly of Lenoir County, N. C.—*Newbernian.*

MARRIED.

In Sampson county, on the 20th ult., by J. C. Williams, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McPHAIL to Miss MARY J. PARKER, all of Sampson.

In Leon county, Texas, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Lusk, THOMAS W. BLAKE, Esq., formerly of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY BENIGNA DURST, daughter of the Hon. John Durst.

At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on the 9th inst., G. SOMERVILLE NORRIS to FANNY, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 14th instant, WATSON WOMACK, only child of Rev. Hector McAlister, aged 1 year.

In Sampson county, on the 16th ult., LEWIS, youngest son of John C. Williams, aged three years one month and eleven days. In his death the parents and friends have been bereft of a son of greater talent and intelligence, than is common to that age. But he is gone, far from thee, and best in Jesus' arms will be.—[*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB 23.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9 a 10	Sugar, brn.	8 a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Salt, bu.	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2 00
Flour,	6 a 6¼	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton is dull and declines almost every day; last sale at 9¾, we quote it at 9 to 10. Corn is in demand at 65 to 70. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 25 for soft, 1 25 for hard. Timber 4 50 to 7; one raft extra shipping, brought 11 00. Flooring 7 50; Wide 6 25; Scantling 5 25 to 5 50. No demand for Staves. Bacon 8, receipts light. Corn 90 to 1 00. A small lot of Cotton sold at 8½. Fayetteville Flour 7 to 7 50; Canal 8 50 to 9 00. Hay scarce at 1 12. Rough Rice 1 10.

CHERAW MARKET—Feb. 16.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 7 to 9. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 9¾ to 11. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 4 50 to 5 50. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 45. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62 to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton has fallen about 1½ cents. Sales of Uplands at 11¼ to 12¾, dull, with still downward tendency. Flour 6 75 to 7 25. Corn 96 to 1 00, large sales. Great anxiety for the Cambria's news, now due.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¾ to 11½. Corn 95 to 1 06. Flour 6 50 to 7.

Total receipts of

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening at their Store, on Green street, opposite Mr. Geo. R. Rose's, their Spring and Summer supply of

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

Purchased for Cash, and will be sold low for Cash or Barter.

1500 LBS. LIVERPOOL SALT

Now landing from Brig Rob Roy, and for sale low for Cash or Barter.

A large Stock of Dry Goods.

A large quantity of Clothing.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEVY & BRO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1846. 39-3m

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25 JUST RECEIVED,

WHOLE and half Boxes RAISINS.
5 bbls. crushed and powdered Sugar.
1 quarter cask Old Madeira Wine.
9 do. do. Sherry do.
For sale low by
S. W. ELLINGHAST & CO.
June 8, 1846. 49-tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Ginger, Slippery Elm, Anise, &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Buggy, Sage and Arrow-root, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

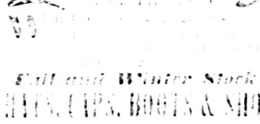
RECEIVED THIS DAY,
By Schr. Hemisphere, from Baltimore,
S. W. ELLINGHAST & CO.

Rose's & Lee's Magnesia.
Gray's Ointment.
For sale by
S. J. HALE.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. HART has removed to

BALTIMORE NOVELTY ROOM.



Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

Notice to Pensioners.

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Fever and Fever and Ague and Bilious Fever.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS

Dr. E. C. Storer's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

NEW FIRM.

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVIN WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Jno Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Cotton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37½; Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs and Essays, 37½; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 37½. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, will present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
DAVID TORRENCE.
December 26, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in the Town or in any part of the State, on proper and liberal terms. Apply to the Subscriber, at his Office, on Person or Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation for several years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Beecher is the first President, and the Directory is composed of gentlemen of the highest character for talents, and several of whom are well known to the citizens of this State. The Rates of Insurance are as low as those of any other reliable Company, and the assurance of its management and solvency is such as to induce the public to give it a preference.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1846.

The Virginia Insurance and Banking Company, of Virginia, Georgia.

HAVE established an AGENCY in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the purpose of effecting Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on such terms as favorable to the assured as any other reliable Company.

Applications for Insurance, containing a proper description of the property to be insured, with the amount required, may be addressed to the Agent at Fayetteville, and will receive prompt attention. Losses are settled on the most liberal principles, and the amount will always be made at this Agency.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1846. 37tf

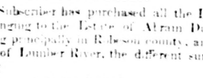
FIRE INSURANCE.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 28, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR $2,500,000.

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

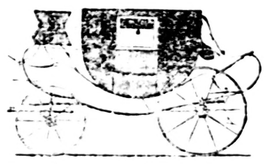


NEW ARRANGEMENT

OREGON HOTEL.

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT
BOARDING HOUSE,
N. E. corner of Bank and Front sts.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr.'s new fire-proof Store, Hay street, two doors below Mr. Rose's, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware, Hats, Mats, Bay Sand, Paints, Fine, Fresh, Cold and Grazed Cut Lasted, Mason's, Shoe and Boot Shoe and Boot Sandals, Wines, Brandies, Monongahela, Jamaica, &c., Hennessy and Hyson Teas, Loaf, white Havana, and crushed Sugars, Laguira, Cuba and R. Coffee, Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles, Mackerel in Kegs and Bottles, Codfish, English and Scotch Ales, Holland Gin, American and German Segars, Nails, assorted, Rope, Bagging and Twine, Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains, Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

5,000 lbs. prime BACON.
200 casks best Thomaston LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Rose & Lee, and are opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they may think suitable to sell.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1846. 42tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Blake, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

FOR SALE.

BBDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES.
Rio COFFEE.
Brooks's Pure Hominy HAM.
JOHN D. CAMERON.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Will be found at Beggs' Hotel, or left orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from the time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 36-tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, of the common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-jointed Pens, a splendid article. Rogers' Congress Keyless, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfred Dobbin, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, which is a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets. Negro caps. Fayetteville Mourning Calicoes. McKay brand. Little River Homespuns and Cotton Yarns, together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McAuley Old Stand.
July 4, 1846. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

A Year Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of three valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Rose's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet, front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS
Jan. 13, 1846. 9-tf

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S OINTMENT.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE "INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION" of ISAAC ALLEN

NEW STORE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the adjacent country, that he has opened a Store in Green's Market House, and one door East of Mr. J. Waddill's, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of

Family Groceries,
Staple Dry Goods and Country Produce.

And he hopes to receive a liberal share of the custom of his friends and the public generally.

JOHN A. [illegible]
February 9, 1847.

CONGRESS WATER, SARATOGA.

DR. WM. F. MALLETT

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE [illegible]

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers [illegible]
Tar, Pitch & Turpentine
& Casings.

CANDLES.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Dry Goods, &c.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

ALMANACS.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

Fayetteville.

A. Gorrie,	James McDonald,
C. Evans,	Cashier.
Col. Alex. Murchison,	John Pryant,
Christopher Montague,	Cashier.
Alex. Williams,	Lt. Williamson,
Col. A. S. McNeill,	Roseboro.
Farquhard Smith,	W. C. McNeill,
John McDaniel,	Kingsboro.
John Evans,	John C. McLaurin,
J. W. Howell,	John L. Fairley,
Elkton.	Anson.
Gen. James McKay,	A. Barclay,
Robert Melvin,	J. R. Reid, Manager.
S. N. Richardson,	Carthage.
Thomas C. Smith,	J. T. Dobson, Manager.
Isaac Wright,	William Russell,
John Smith,	Carthage.
Sanford.	Cole & Brantley,
G. T. Barksdale,	Smith & Patten,
Patrick Murphy,	N. Cozart,
John H. Spearman,	Wilkesboro.
Hardy Reed,	S. Beasley,
New Haven.	Jonesboro.
James Murphy,	J. T. Leach,
Charles Henry,	Raleigh.
Onslow.	B. Ransom,
Robert Aman,	——— Arnold,
Greene.	Pitt.
Thomas Hooker,	John James,
Guilford.	Drs. Robert and Richard
Dr. Fanks,	Williams,
Lenoir.	Duplin.
Thomas Rouse,	Lewis Herring,
Jesse Lassiter,	James Jarman,
John Williams, Esq.	Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water in any place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dobson, Cumberland county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from buying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS—[illegible] much employment, as must yourselves, in erecting these Wheels, as we now have [illegible] at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf